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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1963



F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Urban District Council of Corby

Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR C. STEWART, J.P.

Public Health Committee:

COUNCILLORS

D. W. COWLEY (*Chairman*)

J. GIRVAN

MRS. C. A. LEAR

MRS. E. MARSHALL

MRS. A. MCSKIMMING

W. J. PETHERBRIDGE

C. STEWART, J.P.

W. STUART

E. E. WRIGHT

Clerk of the Council:

G. B. BLACKALL, M.B.E., A.I.M.T.A., D.P.A.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for :—

Burton Latimer, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts and Kettering Rural District.

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Secretary:

MISS M. W. LANGLEY

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

*†G. WATERWORTH, D.P.A., (London) C.S.I.B., M.I.P.C.

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:

*†S. H. REED, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

*J. HICK, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned November 1963)

Vacant

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

D. S. MAY

Clerical Staff

MRS. M. MACKENZIE (Resigned December 1963)

MRS. E. J. BELL

MRS. J. KERR (Appointed 16.12.63)

Public Cleansing Staff:

E. SHARP - - Foreman

D. HOPE - - Assistant Foreman

G. SELLARS - - Assistant Foreman

**Certified Meat and Food Inspector.*

†*Certified Smoke Inspector.*

‡*Certificate of the Institute of Housing.*

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Telephone: Kettering 2473.

Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

October, 1964.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Corby.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District of Corby for the year 1963. This is my third Report and it includes that of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Vital Statistics of the Urban District are considered in detail in the following pages and present many interesting features. The pattern reflected is illustrated graphically on pages 13, 17 and 35; the picture retained is that of a healthy, thriving New Town.

Particulars of Infectious Disease, which occurred during the year, are described on page 33 and on the following pages.

Following the outbreak of Typhoid Fever in Switzerland early in the year, a notice was inserted in the local newspaper requesting that anybody who was engaged in the preparation or sale of food or drink and who had visited Switzerland recently should communicate with me. There were no replies following this notice.

In the first six months of the year, four outbreaks of Paratyphoid B. Fever occurred in various parts of the country. Most of these cases were traced to a bakery in which Chinese Bulked Egg Products were known to have been used at the relevant time. The use of this product was therefore checked in bakeries in the District with negative results. I thought it wise, however, that this precaution should be taken as one or two isolated cases of this disease had occurred in another district in the County.

The question of the Fluoridation of Water Supplies was considered by the Council in June and it was resolved that they were not in favour of this measure. The Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board was accordingly notified.

Under Licence granted by the Home Office to the German War Graves Commission, the body of a member of the German Armed Forces was exhumed from the Old Cemetery, Rockingham Road by the Commission's Authorities in January for the purpose of re-interment at the German Military Burial Ground, Cannock Chase, Staffordshire.

I would like to thank the staff of the Health Department for the high standard of work they have maintained during the year.

The Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and my hard working Secretary, Miss Langley, have as always been of the greatest help to me during the year and I now take this opportunity of recording my grateful acknowledgment of this.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,

Medical Officer of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Medical Officer of Health desires to express his thanks to the following for supplying material used in the compilation of this Report:—

Dr. J. J. A. Reid,
Northamptonshire County Medical Officer of Health.
Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar,
Medical Officer of Health, Kettering M.B.
Dr. W. P. Blackstock, Corby.
Clerk of the Council.
Engineer and Surveyor.
Housing Manager.
Corby Development Corporation.
Engineer and Manager, Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board.
Group Secretary,
Kettering & District Hospital Management Committee.
Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd.
Manager, Ministry of Pensions & National Insurance.
Manager, Ministry of Labour, Employment Exchange.

“Health shall live free, and sickness freely die”.

—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1959 TO 1963

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Area of the Urban District (acres) ...	3,622	3,622	3,622	3,622	3,622
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	32,730	34,700	36,890	39,460	41,390
Number of Live Births	838	966	1,043	1,005	1,158
Legitimate	808	925	987	961	1,108
Illegitimate	30	41	56	44	50
Birth rate per 1,000 population ...	25.60	27.84	28.27	25.47	27.98
Number of Still Births	16	13	13	22	19
Legitimate	16	13	13	19	17
Illegitimate	—	—	—	3	2
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	18.74	13.28	12.31	21.42	16.14
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.49	0.37	0.35	0.56	0.46
Number of Deaths	134	186	193	193	211
Death rate per 1,000 population ...	4.09	5.36	5.23	4.89	5.10
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	1	—
Number of Infant Deaths	14	31	31	26	23
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	16.71	32.09	29.72	25.87	19.86
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	13.13	18.63	22.05	14.93	15.54
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	1	2	2	2	2
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	2	1	2	1
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms ...	22	29	30	34	38
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	—	—	—	1	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	1	2	1	—	—
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in population, <i>i.e.</i> Increase of Births over Deaths ...	704	780	850	812	947

SECTION A.

General Statistics of the Area

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,622
Census Population:—								
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>					
	1951	8,723	8,020					16,743
	1961	18,620	17,702					36,322
	Increase of 19,579 = 116.9%							
Population (Registrar General's Mid-year Estimate 1963)	...							41,390
Number of Inhabited Houses:	1951	...	...	...	...			4,412
	1963	...	...	...	...			10,813
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,021,165
Sum represented by Penny Rate		...	...	...	...			£8,370

CORBY

Corby lies within the area known as the Northamptonshire Uplands which form part of a continuous limestone belt stretching north-eastwards across England from Weymouth through the Cotswolds to Hull. In the Corby area, these rocks resemble a mighty sandwich, tilted so that there is a gentle slope on the south-east side and a steep drop, down into the Welland Valley, on the north-west side. One layer of this "sandwich" consists of a bed of iron ore, the presence of which has been the greatest factor in Corby's growth since 1912.

In contrast to the town of Corby, with its great steelworks, the surrounding district consists of rich farm land, based on the fertile reddish soil, derived from a mixture of the underlying limestone and the clays deposited by the glaciers of the Ice Age.

The Northamptonshire Uplands, which rise in the Corby area to about 400 feet above sea level, were originally heavily wooded by the great Forest of Rockingham. Scattered remnants, such as Geddington Chase, are all that are left today of this ancient forest, which in the reign of King Edward I, covered an area of more than 250 square miles. Some reafforestation of the area is now taking place, especially in those parts from which iron ore has been extracted by the open cast method and which cannot be returned to agricultural use.

Corby has an average yearly rainfall of about 23.5 inches, with October as the wettest month and April the driest. Because it is inland there is a greater variation in monthly mean temperatures than on the coast. The range is about 16°F., considerably more for instance than at Cromer on the Norfolk coast.

Against this geographical background Corby has grown from a village of 1,600 persons in 1931 to a new township of 41,390 inhabitants in 1963. It continues to expand rapidly.

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants

The social conditions of the District are very good, as is to be expected of a new town. Very few houses are without bathrooms or gardens, and there are adequate open spaces with facilities for sports and recreation. Plans are well forward for the construction of a swimming pool, assembly halls and other places of entertainment.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are the manufacture of iron and steel and associated with this are a number of allied trades. Building and Civil Engineering are also important and, in addition, there are factories engaged in the production of footwear, clothing, foodstuffs, trailers and electrical equipment.

The Corby Employment Exchange covers the Urban District with a few parishes of the surrounding Rural District. The state of unemployment was as follows:—

Registered unemployed on 14.1.1963	544 men (167 temporary)
	136 women (4 temporary)

Registered unemployed on 13.1.1964	166 men
	118 women

There are 394 men, 73 women, 13 boys, and 5 girls registered as Disabled Persons, all but between 15 to 20 being employed at any time during the year.

On 13.1.64, 15 boys and 13 girls were registered at the Youth Employment Bureau as unemployed. The rate of all unemployment was 1.4 per cent of the working population. (National Average 2.2 per cent).

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1963

Live Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	594	514	1108
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	50
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals						619	539	1158
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	27.98
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 0.83)						...	...	23.22

Still Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	17
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals						9	10	19
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)						...	...	16.14

Deaths						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number registered all causes						122	89	211
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	5.10
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 2.54)						...	...	12.95
Deaths from Maternal Causes						—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births						...	...	—

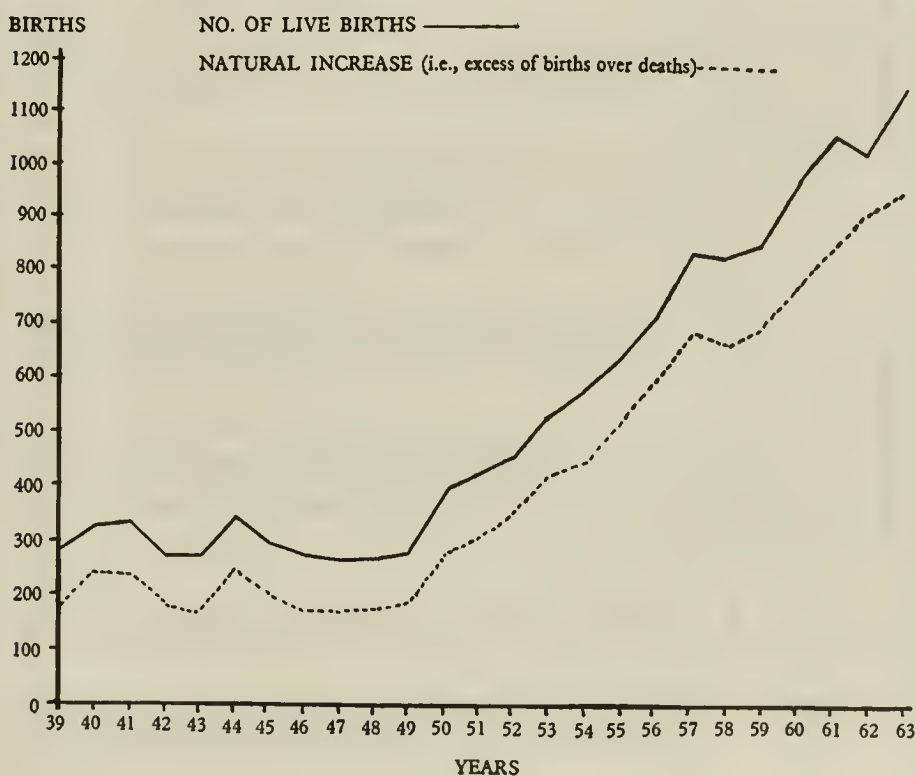
Deaths of Infants (under 1 year)						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
						14	9	23
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births						...	...	19.86
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	20.76
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	...	—

Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks)						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
						12	6	18
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births						...	...	15.54

STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS
LIVE BIRTHS 1939 - 1963

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Registered Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Population Corby U.D.	Rate per 1,000 Population Administrative County	Rate per 1,000 Population England & Wales
1939	11,300	276	24.42	15.02	15.0
1940	11,100	317	28.55	13.94	14.6
1941	11,330	319	28.15	13.51	14.2
1942	11,320	265	23.40	16.66	15.8
1943	11,220	264	23.52	17.91	16.5
1944	11,080	330	29.78	20.07	17.6
1945	11,330	290	25.59	18.98	16.1
1946	12,170	262	21.52	19.17	19.1
1947	12,450	255	20.48	20.42	20.5
1948	13,260	263	19.83	17.46	17.9
1949	13,970	282	20.18	16.19	16.7
1950 *	15,700	380	23.71	15.71	15.8
1951 *	17,000	409	23.56	15.57	15.5
1952 *	18,250	449	24.11	15.50	15.3
1953 *	19,720	542	24.18	16.16	15.5
1954 *	20,360	573	24.20	16.20	15.2
1955 *	23,830	639	23.06	15.49	15.0
1956 *	26,240	716	22.92	16.67	15.6
1957 *	28,530	827	24.35	17.03	16.1
1958 *	30,620	815	22.09	16.95	16.4
1959 *	32,730	838	20.99	16.60	16.5
1960 *	34,700	966	22.83	17.70	17.1
1961 *	36,890	1,043	22.90	18.04	17.4
1962 *	39,460	1,005	20.37	18.37	18.0
1963 *	41,390	1,158	23.22		18.2

* Corrected figure.



Year	Infant Mortality			Neonatal Mortality			Still Births			Maternal Mortality		
	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Total Births
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
1939	18	65.21	50.	15	54.35		10	34.96	37.8	—	—	2.82
1940	19	59.93	55.	10	31.55		12	36.47	36.1	2	6.08	2.16
1941	22	68.96	59.	9	28.21		11	33.33	34.4	—	—	2.23
1942	12	45.28	50.6	4	15.09	27.2	21	73.42	33.0	1	3.5	2.01
1943	18	68.18	49.1	10	37.88	25.2	10	36.49	30.2	1	3.79	2.29
1944	10	30.30	45.4	8	24.24	24.3	9	26.54	27.7	2	5.89	1.93
1945	18	62.06	46.0	9	31.03	24.8	4	13.60	27.6	1	3.40	1.79
1946	13	49.61	42.9	10	38.17	24.5	4	15.03	27.2	1	3.75	1.43
1947	18	70.58	41.4	11	43.14	22.7	9	34.09	24.1	—	—	1.17
1948	12	45.62	33.9	7	26.62	19.7	9	33.08	23.2	—	—	1.02
1949	10	35.28	32.4	8	28.37	19.3	8	27.58	22.7	—	—	0.98
1950	14	36.84	29.6	10	26.31	18.5	6	15.54	22.7	—	—	0.86
1951	7	17.11	29.7	4	9.78	18.8	11	26.19	23.0	1	2.38	0.79
1952	15	33.41	27.6	10	22.27	18.3	11	23.91	22.7	—	—	0.72
1953	14	25.83	26.8	11	20.30	17.7	12	21.66	22.5	1	1.81	0.76
1954	21	36.65	25.4	12	20.94	17.7	16	27.16	23.5	—	—	0.69
1955	13	20.35	24.9	10	15.65	17.3	20	30.35	23.2	—	—	0.64
1956	16	22.35	23.7	13	18.16	16.8	14	19.18	22.9	—	—	0.56
1957	26	31.44	23.1	17	20.56	16.5	24	28.20	22.5	1	1.18	0.47
1958	17	20.86	22.6	5	6.13	16.2	18	21.61	21.6	—	—	0.43
1959	14	16.71	22.2	11	13.13	15.8	16	18.74	21.0	—	—	0.38
1960	31	32.09	21.9	18	18.63	15.6	13	13.28	19.8	—	—	0.39
1961	31	29.72	21.6	23	22.05	15.5	13	12.31	19.1	—	—	0.33
1962	26	25.87	20.7	15	14.93	15.1	22	21.42	18.1	1	0.97	0.35
1963	23	19.86	20.9	18	15.54	14.2	19	16.14	17.3	—	—	0.28

Classification of Causes of Death during 1963

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	10	11	21
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	7	13	20
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	29	15	44
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	20	13	33
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					...	122	89	211

Comments on Vital Statistics

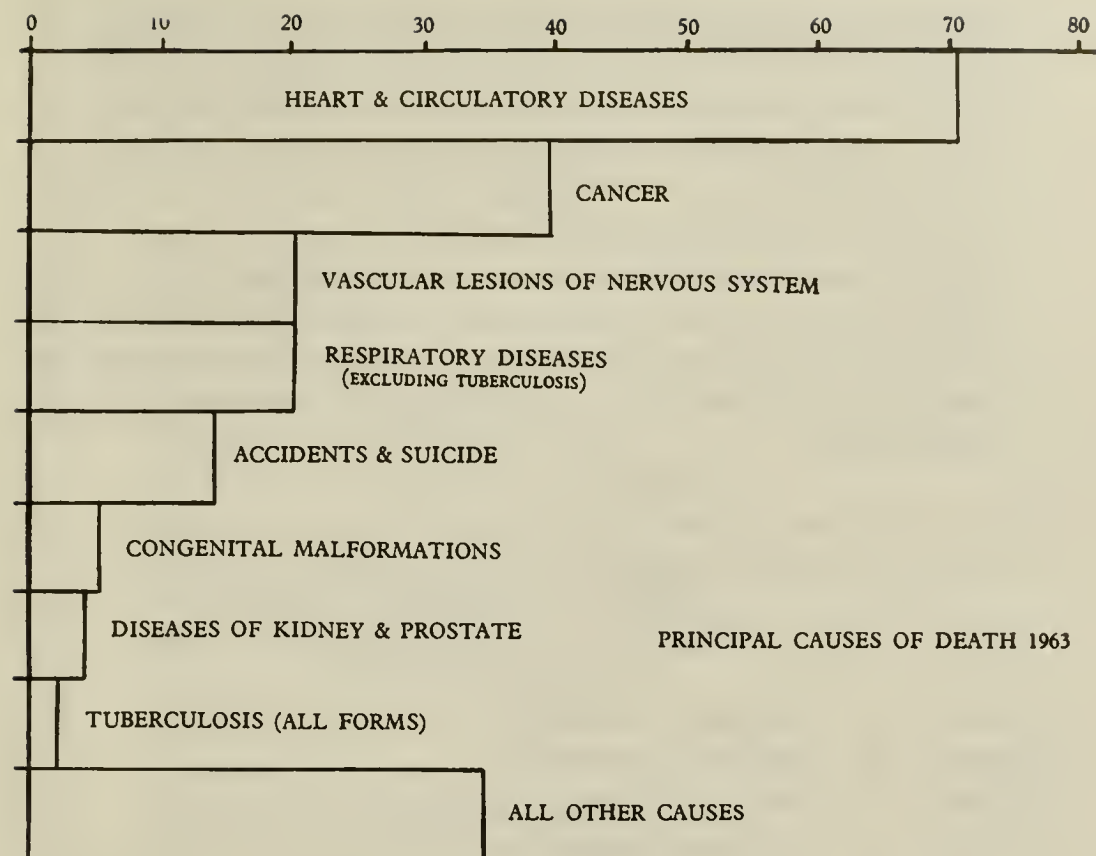
1. **Population.**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population i.e. 30th June, 1963, is 41,390. The corresponding figure for 1962 was 39,460 giving an increase in population of just under 2,000 in the 12 months. An increase of about this magnitude has been annually recorded in recent years.

By subtracting the Natural Increase, i.e. a figure which represents the excess of births over deaths and the value of which for the current year is 947, from the over all increase in population we arrive at the figure of 983 persons and this number gives the total amount of immigration into the town during the year. The Density of Population is 11.43 persons per acre and the Housing Factor 3.83 persons per house.

2. **Births.**—There were 1,158 live births in 1963, which is an increase of 153 in the number registered for the previous year. This gives a Crude Birth Rate of 27.98 per 1,000 population. The corresponding figure for 1962 was 25.47.

It will be apparent that the Birth Rate and Death Rate in any place is influenced by the age and sex distribution of the population so that in order that more exact comparisons can be made between one area and another the actual Rate is multiplied by a number called the Comparability Factor, the result being known as the Adjusted, or Corrected Rate. These Comparability Factors are supplied by the Registrar General and are based on the age and sex distribution as shown by the Census. For Corby the Birth Rate Comparability Factor is 0.83 and the Corrected Birth Rate standardised on the basis of age and sex composition therefore gives an Adjusted Rate of 23.22. The Adjusted Birth Rate of 23.22 compares with 20.37 for 1962 and the Provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales of 18.2.

3. **Deaths.**—There were 211 deaths from all causes in 1963. The figure for last year was 193 and the corresponding Crude Death Rates are 5.10 and 4.89. In the same way as described in the case of 2. Births above, the Death Rate is standardised by the use of a further Comparability Factor. Its value for Corby is 2.54 and the Adjusted Death Rate corrected by means of this calculation is found to be 12.95. The provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 12.2. Reference to page 15 will show the total number of deaths classed to 36 causes. A short summary of this page is here appended.



PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH 1963

<i>Principal Causes of Death</i>	<i>No of Deaths</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	71	33.65	1.71
Cancer	40	18.96	0.97
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	20	9.48	0.48
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	20	9.48	0.48
Accidents and Suicide	14	6.63	0.34
Congenital Malformations	5	2.37	0.12
Diseases of the Kidney and Prostate ...	4	1.89	0.10
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2	0.95	0.05
All other causes	35	16.59	0.85
Totals	211	100.00	5.10

The chief causes of death shown by this tabulation are Heart Disease and Cancer in that order.

Violent death accounted for 14 entries. Of these, Accidental Death is responsible for 12 and Suicide for 2.

4. **Infant Mortality.**—The number of infants dying in the first year of life is 23, and this gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 19.86 per 1,000 live births. There is a welcome decrease in the rate recorded last year, i.e. 25.87. The rate is lower than the provisional rate for England and Wales as a whole, which is 20.9. The majority of these infant deaths, it will be seen from the accompanying table, occurred in the first month. This method of expression is referred to as the Neonatal Mortality, and the rate for 1963 is 15.54 per 1,000 live births. The current rate for England and Wales is 14.2. It will be further seen that the principal causes of infantile death are Prematurity and developmental conditions, including malformations.

The causes of Infant Deaths, with age and sex were as follows:—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
2 hours	M	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
6 hours	M	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
6 hours	M	Atelectasis. Gross Prematurity.
7 hours	M	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
7 hours	F	Gross Prematurity.
7 hours	F	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
8 hours	M	Hyaline Membrane Disease. Prematurity 32 weeks.
9 hours	M	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
12 hours	M	Pulmonary Congestion. Hyaline Membrane.
16 hours	M	Gross Atelectasis. Gross Prematurity.
18 hours	F	Hyaline Membrane Disease.
20 hours	F	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
1 day	M	Cerebral Haemorrhage.
2 days	M	Cerebral Haemorrhage.
2 weeks	F	Pulmonary Atelectasis. Prematurity 28th week.
3 weeks	M	Dehydration and Electrolyte Imbalance Adreno-Genital Syndrome. Patent Ductus Arteriosus.
3 weeks	M	Convulsions. Chest Infection.
3 weeks	F	Broncho Pneumonia. Spina Bifida.
1 month	F	Fulminating Pneumonia. P.M. No inquest.
3 months	M	Right-sided Cardiac Failure. Congenital Dilation of Pulmonary Valve and Artery.
7 months	F	Acute Meningococcal Meningitis. P.M. No inquest.
7 months	M	Congenital Heart Disease. Recent Broncho Pneumonia.
9 months	F	Inhalation of Vomit.

5. **Still Births.**—The number of Still Births registered in the District in 1963 is 9. The Still Birth Rate is 16.14 per 1,000 total births. The rate for 1962 was 21.42. The current rate for England and Wales is 17.3. I append particulars of these deaths:—

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
M	Macerated Foetus.
M	Intra Uterine Death.
F	Foetal Anoxia. Breech Presentation.
F	Anencephaly. Prematurity.
M	Macerated Foetus. Cause unknown.
M	Post Maturity. Twin Pregnancy. Toxaemia.
M	Macerated Foetus. (Cause unknown) Recurrent Intra Uterine Death. P.M.
M	Foetal Asphyxia. Accidental Haemorrhage.
F	Macerated Foetus. Hypertension in Pregnancy.
F	Macerated Foetus. Cause unknown.
F	Anencephalic. Macerated. P.M.
M	Unknown. P.M.
F	Accidental Haemorrhage.
F	Macerated. Cord tight round neck. P.M.
F	Ante Partum Haemorrhage. P.M.
M	Anencephalic. P.M.
M	Prematurity.
F	Pre-Eclamptic Toxaemia.
F	Macerated Foetus. Placental Insufficiency.

6. **Disposal of the Dead.**—Of the 211 deaths during the year, 111 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Borough Crematorium, giving a percentage of 52.61.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Urban District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Liaison between County Council Services and District Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Laboratory Facilities.—The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases. The following specimens were examined during the year:—

Faeces	...	...	...	...	...	38
Chopped Pork/Ham			...	...	...	18
Ox Tongue		...	...	...	...	2
Salmon Paste		...	...	...	...	1
Corned Beef		...	...	...	...	1
Mussels/Cockles		...	...	...	...	3
Lollipops	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toasted Coconut Sweets				...	...	1
Sausage Meat		...	...	...	...	2
Fresh Cream		...	...	...	...	1

My thanks are due to Dr. L. Hoyle of the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and to Dr. H. J. Voss, Pathological Department, General Hospital, Kettering, for their bacteriological reports.

Samples of water and foods for chemical analysis are submitted to a Public Analyst at Nottingham.

Ambulance Services.—This is one of the services for which the County Council are responsible, and the area is adequately covered. Radio-controlled ambulances are stationed at Corby and Kettering.

Domiciliary Services.—These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own homes, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

Immunisation and Vaccination.—Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

Nuffield Diagnostic Centre

This Centre, opened in 1954, was built as a joint venture by the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust and the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. It was originally intended as a pioneer experiment and its aim was to provide facilities for the use of General Practitioners and Consultants.

In addition, a Local Authority Child Welfare Clinic is held here each week.

In this way it was hoped to provide a common ground for the integration of the three branches of the National Health Service.

The Centre is situated on open parkland and sheltered by woodlands and adjoins the recently opened Maternity Unit. It is easily accessible from all parts of the town and the surrounding district. The grounds have been laid out, planted and maintained by the Urban District Council of Corby. Ample space has been reserved for future hospital development.

In addition to the diagnostic facilities which are provided there is a well equipped Physiotherapy Department and also an Operating Theatre for minor surgery.

Consultant Clinics covering a wide range of medical specialities are regularly held.

The Diagnostic Centre, therefore, fulfils a useful purpose and is much appreciated by the General Practitioners and general public of the town.

Corby Maternity Unit

This Unit, opened in 1961, was built by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board with funds provided by the Ministry of Health as a General Practitioner Maternity Unit to meet the need for local hospital maternity services in an area with a very high birth rate at a distance from the district hospital centre. Consultant architectural services for the scheme were provided by the staff of the Architectural Division of the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust.

The accommodation includes two first stage labour rooms, two delivery rooms and twenty lying-in beds. The Unit deals only with normal deliveries. Cases requiring specialist attention are either admitted or transferred to the Maternity Unit at St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering or to the Barratt Maternity Hospital, Northampton.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

1. Corby Diagnostic Centre. Clinics are as follows:—

Monday:

- 9 a.m. Chest Clinic—Diagnosis.
- 9 a.m. Medical Clinic.
- 2 p.m. Surgical Clinic (1st and 3rd weeks of month).

Tuesday:

- 9 a.m. Physical Medicine.
- 9 a.m. Gynaecological Clinic (Alternate weeks).
- 2 p.m. E.N.T.
- 2 p.m. Psychiatric Clinic (Alternate weeks).

Wednesday:

- 9 a.m. Gynaecological and Obstetrics (Alternate weeks).
- 10 a.m. Surgical Clinic.
- 2 p.m. Orthoptic Clinic.
- 2 p.m. School Eye Clinic.
- 2 p.m. Orthopaedic Clinic.
- 3 p.m. Ophthalmological Clinic.

Thursday:

- 8.45 a.m. Medical Clinic.
- 8.45 a.m. Ante-natal.
- 9 a.m. Chest Clinic—Treatment.
- 2 p.m. Child Welfare Clinic.

Friday:

- 9 a.m. Dermatological Clinic.
- 9 a.m. Paediatric Clinic.
- 10 a.m. Orthopaedic Clinic.
- 2 p.m. Psychiatric Clinic.
- 2 p.m. General Surgery.
- 2 p.m. Medical Clinic.

2. County Council Clinics

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES:

- Rockingham Road*—Every Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- Elizabeth Street*—Every Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- Beanfield Bungalow*—Every Monday 2 p.m.

RELAXATION AND PARENTCRAFT CLASSES:

- St. Columba's Hall*—Mondays 10.0 a.m.
- Elizabeth Street*—Thursdays 2.30 p.m.
- Beanfield Bungalow*—Fridays 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS:

- Rockingham Road*—Every Monday 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon (except during August).

W.V.S. Office, 2 George Street Chambers—Thursdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC:

- Rockingham Road*—1st and 2nd Thursdays, 9.30 a.m.

3. Oxford Regional Hospital Board—

- (a) Tuberculosis—Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Corby.
- (b) Venereal Diseases—St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering, 5.30 p.m. every Tuesday.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.—This act empowers Local Authorities to require the compulsory admission to hospital of certain cases of persons in need of care and attention. No formal action was taken under this Section of the Act during 1963.

Voluntary Organisations.—There are over 150 Voluntary Organisations in Corby and many of these undertake useful work in helping the aged, the needy and the sick. There follows a brief description of some of the activities:—

1. *Corby Home Safety Committee.* This Committee was formed on 19th October, 1961 for the purpose of promoting home safety by giving advice on the prevention of accidents in the home. The Committee has undertaken to provide speakers for meetings of Women's and Youth Organisations, etc. The Fire Service has agreed to exhibit suitable films, at the Fire Station, on the subject of Fire Prevention, and the Gas and Electricity Boards are providing literature on the proper use and maintenance of domestic appliances.

Besides having representatives from the Corby Urban District Council, representatives from the following bodies are included:—The Police, Fire Service, Red Cross, East Midlands Gas and Electricity Boards, Old People's Welfare Committee, Townswomen's Guild, Mothers' Club, St. John Ambulance Brigade, together with the Medical Officer of Health for Corby.

The Committee received a grant of £25 from the Urban District Council.

2. *Corby Old People's Welfare Committee.* The excellent work of this committee continued during the year when Members arranged a week's holiday at Cliftonville in September for the pensioners. In July, a successful open-air Band Concert was held in aid of the old people of the town, and approximately 400 attended a free Social Evening organised for them. The Town Chiropody Service continued successfully. The Clinic is held every three weeks and, at the request of the County Council, treatment is given to anyone considerably physically handicapped as well as pensioners. A house to house collection raised the sum of £200. With the help of other organisations in the town, the Committee made up and distributed 500 Christmas Food Parcels. It also works in association with the W.V.S. "Meals on Wheels Service" and assists with the eight Afternoon Clubs which are held in Corby.
3. *Corby Nursing Care Committee.* This Committee also carries on very generous work by visiting the chronic sick at home and in hospital, and by providing them with presents and essentials. At Christmas the Committee visits and gives gifts to Old Age Pensioners and house bound.
4. *Corby Social Services Co-ordinating Committee.* This Committee has been meeting regularly for six years and continues to do most useful work. Its objects are:—
 - (i) To deal with "problem families" of which in a New Town with a population drawn from all parts of the British Isles and most European countries, there must of necessity be a larger number than in a normal town of comparable size.

- (ii) By interchange of information to prevent overlapping of work done by various social workers.
 - (iii) To endeavour to keep in their own home and avoid the necessity for eviction or application for Part III accommodation in the case of those families who are for various reasons, (e.g. anti-social behaviour or failure to pay rent), in danger of receiving Notice to Quit.
5. *Women's Voluntary Services (W.V.S.)*. The W.V.S. carry on useful public work in Corby, such as distribution of Welfare Foods at the clinics, the provision of clothing and furniture to families in need and the distribution of Christmas presents to these families, and running the "Meals on Wheels Service".
 6. *Peterborough Diocesan Moral Welfare Committee*.
 7. *St. John Ambulance Brigade*.
 8. *Corby Red Cross Society*.
 9. *Corby Tuberculosis Care Committee*. During the past financial year, 136 patients, suffering from Tuberculosis or other chest complaints, have been under the care of this Committee. Each case is investigated and, where necessary, a Home Grant of £3 per month is paid, usually only to bread-winners who are unable to work because of their illness and are not in receipt of sick pay from their employer. In such cases, the Home Grant is paid until their return to work. £375 was paid out to patients as Home Grants and £21 was paid out in Special Grants.

Once a month members of the Committee visit Rushden Hospital to distribute pocket money to patients from Corby and surrounding district, and £90-7-6 has been distributed in this way. At Christmas time all grants to people receiving Home Grants and to Patients in Rushden Hospital are increased by £1.
 10. *National Spastic Society, Corby and District Branch*. This Branch of the National Spastics Society does valuable work in helping the local spastics to overcome their many difficulties.
 11. *Northamptonshire Town and County Association for the Blind*.
 12. *National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children*.

Play Leadership in Corby

The Play Leadership Scheme functioned successfully during 1963 at each of the five Centres. Attendance figures again showed an increase over the previous year; May to September being the period of greatest activity, bearing in mind that additional sessions in the morning and afternoon are operated during the school holidays.

The Tennis Coaching Scheme proved as popular as in the two preceding years; in all 96 children attending the two Centres at West Glebe Park and Wood's End. To mark the end of a successful programme, a tournament was held on June 22nd. As an aid to the programme in 1964, it was decided to invite coaches to attend a Central Council for Physical Recreation Course at Beanfield Secondary Modern School.

Play Leadership activities were curtailed during the winter months but continuity was provided by Junior Play Leaders in arranging activities at the Lodge Park Community Centre. Such sessions were extremely popular and it is evident that there is a need for more indoor accommodation.

The Sunday Streets' Soccer League was once more successful, despite protracted interruptions due to bad weather in the early months of the year. When this League is at its peak, approximately 150 boys up to 16 years of age are actively engaged on 7 football pitches throughout the town.

A Boxing Scheme was inaugurated in April. Whilst it has limited appeal, those boys who take part are very keen and sessions are held each week in the Forest Gate Road Hall.

The newly-appointed Play Leader was invited to serve on the General Purposes Committee of the Youth Council and the Play Leadership Theme was portrayed in a float at the Youth Week Carnival Parade in May.

The Play Leader attended a course organised by the National Playing Fields Association at the Institute of Parks Headquarters, Reading from June 13th - 19th.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply.—A piped water supply is provided to every house in the town by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board. Investigations were undertaken by the Water Board in respect of 7 complaints received by the Department. Twenty samples of drinking water were submitted for bacteriological analysis and all were reported satisfactory by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Fluoride Content of the Water Supply.—An analysis, to determine the Fluoride content of the water supply, was carried out resulting in 0.3 parts Fluorine per million parts of water.

Swimming Baths.—There are no public swimming baths or pools provided in the District. Provision of these facilities has been made in the proposed new Civic Buildings, the construction of which commenced this year. Meanwhile, unauthorised bathing continues to take place in two dangerous and polluted claypits, from which twenty-two unsatisfactory samples were obtained, twenty-one of which showed evidence of B. Coli and Faecal Coli was found in eighteen samples.

Construction of an open air swimming pool was completed during the year at the Samuel Lloyd Secondary Modern School. Water samples taken from the open air pools at the Uppingham Corby Boys' Club and the Corby Grammar School for bacteriological examination were satisfactory.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—

- (a) Early in the year, a Contract was placed for the laying of a new main foul water sewer (24" and 27" diameter pipes) from the Sewage Disposal Works via The Grove, Tunwell Lane and Rockingham Road, to a point near the Earlstrees Industrial Estate. Work proceeded throughout the year and when completed in 1964 this system will adequately provide for all eventualities in the foreseeable future for the northerly area of the Urban District, including the Earlstrees Industrial Estate. Moreover, it will also remove a heavy load from the Pen Green Pumping Station which will then have ample capacity for sewage from the Stephenson Way Area.
- (b) Consequent upon the extension of the Corby New Town Designated Area, it became necessary to re-appraise the position with regard to the Council's Sewage Treatment facilities. The problem was aggravated still further by the establishment within the District of a new Potato Crisp Factory with its consequent discharge of a large volume of trade effluent. Following a Report by the Consulting Engineers, it was decided to proceed with the construction by Contract of equipment comprising sedimentation tanks, filter beds, humus storm water tanks, and ancillary works at an estimated cost of £155,512 10. 0.

The Contractor commenced work at the site on December 1st.

Surface Water Drainage.—In order to provide for extensive Corporation housing development, in the North of the District, a design for a new culvert, comprising 1,000 yards of pipe, ranging from 27 inches to 36 inches diameter, was prepared in 1962. The Contract was placed (Tender £21,241. 2. 7.) in February and work commenced in March, being substantially completed by the close of the year.

During this time no serious cases of flooding occurred.

Trade Waste.—Three new consents to the discharge of trade waste to the public sewers were issued during the year, bringing the total to ten, all of which are permitted subject to appropriate conditions. The most recent “consent” is in respect of the new Potato Crisp Factory and it is to be anticipated that an extremely large discharge will arise with effect from March 1964 when the quantity allowed in the “consent” is 60,000 gallons daily building up to 768,000 gallons per day by September. Samples of the wastes taken for analysis were largely satisfactory within the terms of the various Agreements.

Cleansing Depot.—Preliminary moves were instigated for the purchase of a site on the South side of Willow Brook, (off Stanion Lane). In addition, a planning application for “outline” consent was lodged with the County Council.

Public Mortuary.—The conversion of the Cemetery Chapel at Rockingham Road into a mortuary was completed and brought into use in late December. The facilities provided are of a high standard and include a six-tray refrigerated storage cabinet, elevating trolley, autopsy table and hoses, sinks with hot and cold water, changing room, sanitary accommodation, viewing room with separate public entrance and equipment based on the Ministry of Health’s recommendations.

The premises previously used have been handed over to the Council’s Housing Department for use as a furniture store for persons in need. Thanks are due to the local Manager of the Co-operative Industrial Society who in the past seven years has placed his storage facilities at the disposal of the Council when necessary. The following table indicates the certified cause of death in the case of those persons whose bodies were accommodated at the temporary mortuary:—

<i>Cause of Death</i>				<i>Number of Occasions when Mortuary used</i>
Natural Causes	...	...	...	11
Accidental Death	...	...	...	4
Suicide	...	...	...	2

Disinfection.—Disinfection of premises is carried out with formaldehyde vapour generators, disinfectant being issued on request and free of charge to cases or contacts of notifiable diseases. Bedding and articles suitable for disinfection by steam is carried out by arrangement with St. Mary’s Hospital, Kettering.

SECTION D

Public Health and Housing Acts

Housing Acts :—

(1) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :

1. (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	97
(b)	Number of inspections formal or informal, made for the purpose	355
2.	Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :—	
(a)	Number found during the year	—
(b)	Number (or estimated number) at end of year	—
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	97

(2) Houses Demolished :

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced during year Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
Not in Clearance Area : As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936	—	—	—

(3) Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied—

	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
1. After informal action by Local Authority	81	—
2. After formal notice under the Public Health Acts	—	—

Housing Statistics

New Houses Erected by Local Authority in 1963—

Flatlets	24
Warden's Flat	1
	—
Total number of post-war dwellings erected up to 31.12.63	2965
Applications received in 1963	1363

Houses Erected by Corby Development Corporation—

(a)	Houses erected by the Corporation (including its own sale houses, but excluding any built by private enterprise) up to 31.12.62	4799
(b)	Houses erected by the Corporation (including its own sale houses, but excluding any built by private enterprise) during the year to 31.12.63	291
	Total	5090

Old People's Bungalow Schemes

"Age is like love, it cannot be hid".

—THOMAS DEKKER.

This year has seen a further extension of the Council's warden supervised schemes for Old People. The older bungalows in Rockingham Road are to have a Recreation Room and Warden's Bungalow erected and, in the meantime, a Warden has been appointed on a part-time basis.

During the year, the block of flatlets known as "Rankine House" was completed. This consists of 22 bed-sitting room flatlets, for single persons; 2 one bedroom flats for couples; and warden's flat and a communal lounge and television room. W.C's, bathrooms and showers are provided on a communal basis. The provision of sanitary accommodation is on the scale of 1 W.C. for 2 persons, 1 bath and 1 shower for every 6 persons. These flatlets are intended for aged people not capable of coping with a separate bungalow but not so infirm as to need to go into an old people's home. The block is centrally heated, by oil fired boilers, and the lounge and television rooms comfortably furnished. A laundry room is provided, fitted out with two automatic washing machines and a drying cabinet, used under the supervision of the Warden on a rota system. All the communal parts of the building are cleaned by cleaners employed by the Council, and all the residents are responsible for their own little flatlet. They have all the comforts of communal life with the advantage of the privacy of their own accommodation if they feel so inclined. The Warden visits each resident daily and all the rooms in the building are connected to an emergency alarm system so that she can be summoned, if needed.

The block is ideally situated with a south and west aspect and a pleasing view across a grassed open space and along a nearby block of shops, which provides all everyday needs—grocer, greengrocer, chemist, post office, baker, dairy, hairdresser, dentist, etc. It is also on a bus route to the Town Centre and is next door to the Ministry of Pensions Office.

The Council are very grateful to the Kettering Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., for the gift of extra equipment to the extent of £100 out of their charity account, which provided a wide range of goods from gramophone records, bookcase, clock, etc. to electric steam irons and ironing boards, which add greatly to the comfort of the residents.

This latest addition brings the total number of aged persons' dwellings, erected by the Council, to 105.

Hostels.—There are two hostels within the District providing a high standard of accommodation for 174 males.

Factories and Workshops Act, 1961.—The following is a list of factories on the register on the 31.12.63. (Total 65).

							No.
Agricultural woodwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Basic slag	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Biscuit packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boot and shoe trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Boot and shoe repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Building maintenance depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Civil engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coat making	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corset manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dental Mechanic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dry cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Electrical and allied trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gas appliances—repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Joinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lamp manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Motor vehicle repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Fabric weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Potato crisp manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Steel works—integrated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Steel tubes manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vehicle trailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Watch repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Welding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Section 110.—At the end of the year there were 7 persons registered as outworkers, whose premises had been inspected.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 are to be found at the end of the Report.

Industrial Air Pollution.—Emissions from scheduled works are controlled by H.M. Inspectorate in addition to those chemical processes registerable under the Alkali Works etc., Regulations Act.

Atmospheric Pollution—Domestic.—At the beginning of the year there were three deposit gauges sited within the District and two outside maintained by the Council. One daily Smoke Filtered Sulphur Dioxide apparatus was operated throughout the year at the Health Department and a second continuous recording unit was brought into use at the Hazel Leys Secondary Modern School.

Experience has shown that whilst the apparatus can be effectively maintained by senior students during term time, there are periods, i.e. weekends and vacations, when these duties have to be undertaken by the Department when the staff is itself depleted due to holidays. Utilisation of the eight port automatic sampling apparatus may overcome this problem.

No major contraventions were observed in the No. 1 Smoke Control Area, minor incidences were dealt with personally and informally. Residents in the area are still experiencing difficulty in stocking adequate supplies of smokeless fuel due to the fuel stores being too small.

The establishment of a second smoke control area was not proceeded with due to the Council not being wholly satisfied that adequate supplies of smokeless fuels could be available at all times.

The gradual reduction in deposited solids over the District, which has taken place since 1955, was not maintained; each recording unit showing an increase which may be due in part to the increased manufacturing activity and output of local industry.

The following table shows the average annual results obtained within the District in respect of deposited matter. These results together with the monthly readings at the industrial stations, are shown geographically in the appendices attached to the cover.

Deposited Matter (expressed in tons per sq. mile)						
<i>Year</i>	<i>Stanion Lane</i>	<i>Sec. Mod. School</i>	<i>Studfall Jnr. School</i>	<i>Larratt Rd. Weldon</i>	<i>The Garage Weldon</i>	<i>Average Deposits</i>
1953	22.30	23.52	12.17	—	—	19.23
1954	27.01	23.74	12.73	—	—	21.16
1955	30.02	29.05	14.72	—	—	24.60
1956	26.66	30.20	13.24	—	—	23.37
1957	23.05	28.35	13.03	—	—	21.48
1958	18.37	25.15	15.73	—	—	19.75
1959	20.05	25.09	13.47	—	—	19.57
1960	26.83	34.25	14.88	—	—	25.32
1961	22.15	23.87	22.7	—	—	18.4
1962	25.08	23.37	9.11	17.32	16.01	18.24
1963	22.88	31.18	12.33	16.80	16.44	19.19

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

The number of food premises in the District at the end of the year was 255 and for the purpose of inspection and investigation your health Inspectors made 1,295 visits. There are no slaughterhouses in the town.

Milk Supply.—There are no dairy farms within the District. The Northamptonshire County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority, have delegated their duties under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 to this Council. Licences under these Regulations are valid for a period of five years and at the end of the year the number of licences issued is detailed below:—

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

Pasteurised—dealer	...	...	...	4	(23)
Sterilised—dealer	...	...	...	4	(9)
Tuberculin Tested—dealer	...	...	...	4	(12)

The figures in brackets indicate the number of licences granted to date.

The sampling of food for chemical analysis, in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, is carried out by the Weights and Measures Department of the Northamptonshire County Council.

Open Market.—A market is held on two days per week and 168 inspections were made to exercise supervision over food stalls. Infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were rectified informally after verbal or written notification had been given.

Free washing facilities are provided for all food stallholders at the Public Conveniences situated in the Market Square. The provision of a covered market at some future date would enable the standard of food hygiene to be increased giving a greater degree of protection to food, and facilitate the provision of wash-hand basins in conveniently accessible positions to persons engaged in handling food.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases

There was little serious infectious disease during the year. In the following table the number of cases of each disease, other than Tuberculosis, is given:—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No.</i>
Measles	263
Scarlet Fever	23
Infectious Hepatitis	10
Whooping Cough	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	8
Pneumonia	8
Food Poisoning	6
Sonne Dysentery	1
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1
Erysipelas	1
Total ...	330

Measles.—The largest number of notifications was in respect of Measles. There were 263 cases compared with 387 cases in 1962. Three of these cases necessitated removal to hospital. There were no deaths classed to this cause. For the interest and information of the Council, I append a table which shows the number of cases of Measles occurring in each ward of the town.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Forest Gate</i>	<i>Lodge Park</i>	<i>Old Town</i>	<i>Town Centre</i>	<i>East Bean-field</i>	<i>West Bean-field</i>	<i>Pen Green</i>	<i>Stud-fall</i>	<i>Total</i>
January	10	2	25	16	22	29	2	18	124
February	7	3	3	4	3	3	15	4	42
March	4	3	—	8	4	5	1	5	30
April	—	1	4	3	6	2	—	—	16
May	1	—	1	7	8	—	1	—	18
June	4	3	—	4	1	2	—	—	14
July	—	1	1	4	3	1	—	—	10
August	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	5
September	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3
TOTALS	26	13	35	47	49	44	19	30	263

Diphtheria.—Again, there have been no cases of Diphtheria in the District. The herd immunity of the population, therefore, remains satisfactory and this has been the case for eighteen years. This high level of immunity is achieved by the routine immunisation of children under one year of age, either by the Family Doctors or through the County Health Department's Clinics. Immunisation against Diphtheria is at the present time usually given in combination with Whooping Cough and Tetanus Vaccine.

Scarlet Fever.—Twenty-three cases were notified during the year compared with eight cases in 1962. All these cases were treated at home.

Pneumonia.—There were eight cases of Pneumonia notified in 1963 compared with sixteen cases in the previous year. Four of these cases were treated in hospital. There were no deaths from this cause.

Infectious Hepatitis.—Ten cases occurred during the year and all made a satisfactory recovery. There were twenty-four cases in 1962.

Whooping Cough.—Nine cases of Whooping Cough were reported during the year compared with one case in 1962. Two of these cases were removed to hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were eight cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified. All these recovered rapidly and there were no serious complications.

Poliomyelitis.—There were no cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and I feel that this satisfactory position is being maintained by the excellent response to the offer of immunisation for children and young people. This can again be carried out either by the Family Doctors or at the County Health Department's Clinics. The type of vaccine used is Sabin and this is given by mouth on a lump of sugar or in syrup. This mode of administration is much appreciated by the parents of young children as the number of routine injections that the child should receive is in this way reduced.

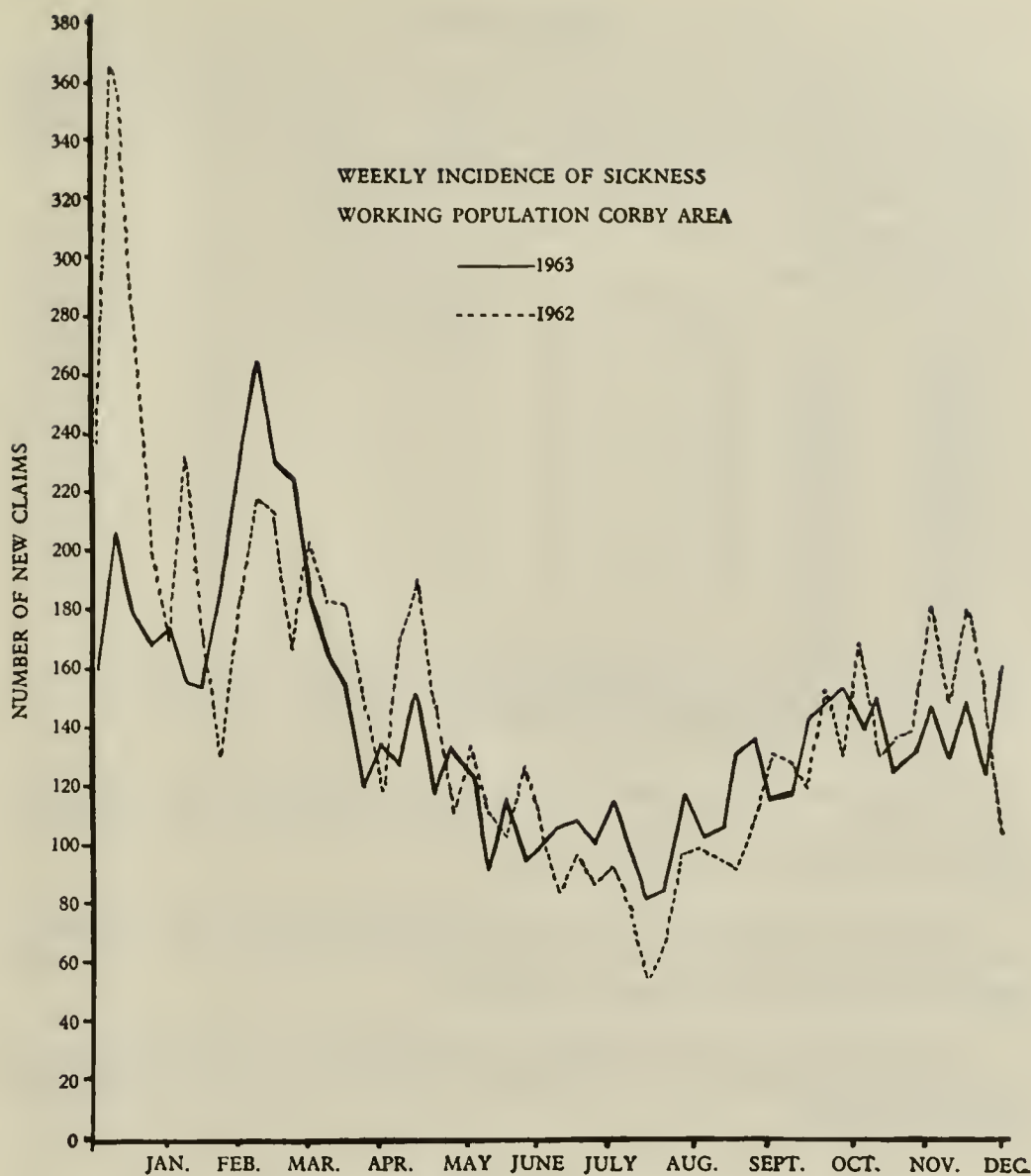
Smallpox.—There were no cases during the year.

International Certificates of Vaccination.—The International Forms for vaccination against Smallpox and Cholera, (for completion by the person's own Doctor), should be obtained by the traveller himself from his travel agency or the company arranging his transport or alternatively from the Ministry of Health, Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, London, S.E.1. The Doctor requires the form in order to enter on it the details of vaccination and the form should then be sent or taken to the Public Health Department, 75 London Road, Kettering, for authentication by the Medical Officer of Health. 549 certificates were stamped and signed during the year.

Gastro-intestinal Diseases.—There was one case of Sonne Dysentery during the year. This case was successfully treated in hospital.

Six cases of Food Poisoning occurred during the year. All these cases were treated at home and there were no serious complications.

Weekly Rate of New Claims for Sickness Benefit.—The Manager of the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance supplies a weekly return of the number of new claims for sickness benefit made by insured persons in the Corby area. These figures cover Corby and the adjacent part of Kettering Rural District. The average number of new claims during the year was 142.



No. of New Claims per Week—Working Population, 1963

Jan. 1	160	April 2	164	July 2	105	Oct. 1	118
8	226	9	155	9	108	8	141
15	179	16	120	16	100	15	140
22	168	23	134	23	116	22	153
29	173	30	127	30	98	29	140
Feb. 5	156	May 7	151	Aug. 6	82	Nov. 5	150
12	154	14	118	13	85	12	124
19	191	21	133	20	116	19	131
26	233	28	124	27	104	26	147
Mar. 5	264	June 4	92	Sept. 3	106	Dec. 3	130
12	230	11	116	10	130	10	148
19	224	18	95	17	136	17	124
26	185	25	98	24	116	24	160

Tuberculosis

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified in 1963 was 21 (15 respiratory and 6 non-respiratory). Comparative figures for the preceding ten years are given below, together with the mid-year estimates of the population, which has more than doubled in that time.

Year	Population	Cases Notified					Inward Transfers
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total †	
		M	F	M	F		
1953	19,720	7	13	3	1	24	7
*1954	20,360	29	34	—	4	67	17
1955	23,830	19	16	3	5	43	17
*1956	26,240	22	22	1	4	49	17
*1957	28,530	25	22	1	—	48	13
*1958	30,620	25	20	2	3	50	8
1959	32,730	7	17	—	3	27	6
*1960	34,700	15	14	—	1	30	11
1961	36,890	7	16	2	3	28	7
1962	39,460	15	15	—	4	34	7
1963	41,390	8	7	1	5	21	3

*Mass Radiography Service during the year.

†These figures include inward transfers.

Of the new cases, 3 were Inward Transfers (2 males and 1 female); 2 were suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis. Their ages were: Males—43 and 31 years and Females—25 years.

52 names were removed from the Register as healed, (49 respiratory and 3 non-respiratory). 2 males died of Tuberculosis during the year, 8 moved out of the District and 28 cases lost sight of.

The following table summarises the known cases of Tuberculosis in Corby Urban District as at 31st December, 1963. The corresponding figure for 1962 was 205.

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory ...	52	58	110
Non-Respiratory	4	22	26
Total ...	56	80	136

Mortality from Tuberculosis.—This table shows the number of deaths registered, with the death rates during the decennial period ending 31st December, 1963.

Year	Tuberculosis—all forms			Rate per 1,000 population	
	Males	Females	Total	Corby U.D.	Administrative County
1953	4	—	4	0.20	0.18
1954	—	—	—	—	0.12
1955	1	—	1	0.04	0.09
1956	1	1	2	0.08	0.09
1957	—	1	1	0.04	0.06
1958	—	1	1	0.03	0.08
1959	1	—	1	0.03	0.07
1960	2	—	2	0.06	0.05
1961	1	1	2	0.06	0.08
1962	1	1	2	0.05	0.05
1963	2	—	2	0.05	—

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1963

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Pneumonia ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	8
Measles ...	124	42	30	16	18	14	10	5	1	—	—	3	263
Scarlet Fever ...	9	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	9	23
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	3	9
Dysentery ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	8
Infectious Hepatitis ...	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	10
C.S. Meningitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	136	49	33	18	18	17	15	6	9	2	5	22	330

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1963

Diseases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages to Hospital	Deaths Age Unknown
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	2	8	4
Measles ...	12	40	39	46	39	81	4	1	—	—	1	—	263	3
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	3	4	1	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Whooping ...	3	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2
Dysentery ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	6	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	8	8
Infectious Hepatitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	1	—	—	—	10	—
C.S. Meningitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
TOTALS ...	17	42	47	50	41	102	7	9	6	2	5	2	330	20

**TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1963**

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
65+	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	8	7	1	5	1	—	1	—

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963**

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Corby Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the privilege to present to you my seventh Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department in relation to environmental hygiene and on the Public Cleansing Service. The year under review, with the exception of the last two months, was one of steady progress in all aspects of public health which are entrusted to this Council. Two such aspects which are prominent in the public eye in a rapidly growing New Town are those of Food Hygiene and Public Cleansing, and it is possible to report that both these matters were dealt with effectively.

The increase in the number of vehicles used for the manufacture of ice cream required greater attention and the devotion of more time to their inspection and sampling of the product. The supervision of food premises was intensified, including visiting fairs and fetes and a greater number of food samples were submitted for bacteriological analysis.

The changing characteristics of house refuse and the ever constant increase in the construction of houses demands that methods of refuse collection must be kept under constant review. The Health Committee in pursuing this policy adopted the use of the paper sack system of refuse collection on the Shire Lodge Estate for a trial period of one year and approved the acquisition of a third compression vehicle equipped with a mechanical hoist for handling ordinary dustbins.

The construction of a new Salvage Depot and garage accommodation for the Cleansing Section vehicles is now more critical than ever. The Committee visited two new Depots during the year and further attempts to acquire suitable sites were aborted. The extension of the New Town area and adoption of pedestrian areas will require special consideration of the present methods of pavement sweeping operating from sub-depots in the new designated areas. A leaflet setting out the various services provided by the Cleansing Section was prepared for information of the public.

It is gratifying to report that there are now three swimming baths in the District, the water samples from which were satisfactory. In the control of domestic smoke a meeting was held with the Producers and Retailers of Smokeless Fuels to discuss their supply for the second proposed smoke control area. The result was inconclusive and the order was not actively proceeded with pending clarification of the availability and distribution of smokeless fuel supplies nationally.

I wish to thank the members of the Health Committee and Council for the interest they have displayed in the work of the Department and for the support which has been evident in policy decisions. To all colleagues in the Health and other Departments I wish to record appreciation of the willing manner in which the many and varied duties of the staff and employees have been undertaken.

Yours obediently,

G. WATERWORTH,

*Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.*

1. Inspection of District—

- (a) *Complaints, Visits and Inspections.*—The number of complaints received, verbally or in writing, totalled 603. The inspections and visits by the Public Health Staff arising from reports of housing defects, contraventions of the Public Health Act, and re-inspections totalled 5,391. Details of the work undertaken are set out in the following analysis:—

<i>Details</i>	<i>No.</i>
Food and Drugs Act	1,182
Butchers' Shops	136
Fishmongers and Poulterers	19
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	33
Grocers and other food shops	417
Dairies and milk shops	70
Food vehicles	184
Ice cream premises	21
Restaurants and dining rooms	113
Other food premises	225
Public market and food stalls	168
Public Health Act—dwellings	186
Public Health Act—dwellings reinspections	168
Public Health Acts—other than dwellings	141
Infectious diseases	114
Drainage inspections	544
Houses let in lodgings	9
Rivers, streams and water supplies	115
Swimming pool	18
Tents, vans and sheds	19
Stables and piggeries	6
Rats and mice infestations	572
Factories—with power	44
Factories—building works	209
Outworkers' rooms	7
Bakehouses	7
Cinemas	—
Schools	—
Shops Act	—
Petroleum Acts	61
Vacant land and dumps	19
Common yards and passages	21
Vermin	81
Re-inspections—P.H. Act	86
Atmospheric Pollution	331
Camps and Hostels	8
Septic tanks and cesspools	—
Miscellaneous Visits	55
Housing Act	1
Housing Act—Re-inspections	—
Overcrowding	1

- (b) *Improvements and Environmental Conditions.*—In accordance with the conditions found during the various inspections

reported in the above table, 93 informal notices were served for the abatement of public health nuisances, housing defects and unsanitary conditions.

The general condition of the majority of dwelling houses occupied at the end of 1963 is satisfactory. Approximately 95% of the dwellings are of modern construction and are provided with modern amenities. The older properties are reasonably suitable for habitation and are ripe for the application of a co-ordinated scheme of improvement to provide modern amenities comparable with the standard of the majority of dwelling houses in the town. This may well be achieved when the recommendations made by the consulting Architect to the Development Corporation regarding the development of the old village are implemented.

2. **Drainage.**—The inspection and testing of existing drainage systems involved 544 inspections during the course of the year. In all cases the repair and reconstruction of defective drains was carried out without delay. In addition to separate private drains, action was called for in relation to combine drains serving two or more premises. In these circumstances, the duty of maintaining and repairing such combined drains, constructed before 1937 falls upon the Local Authority.
3. **Pest Control.**—The work of eradicating domestic pests, notably cockroaches, ants, earwigs, silver fish, flies, bugs and wasps, was undertaken by the department and 78 premises were disinfected.

The duty of ensuring that the District is kept free from rats and mice is laid on the Local Authority by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. Visits were made to industrial, commercial and domestic premises within the District and regular treatment was instituted wherever evidence of infestation was found.

Repressive measures were carried out in respect of infestations on the surface of the land and within buildings as indicated in the following table:—

TYPE OF PROPERTY

<i>Number of Properties Inspected</i>	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Agric. Property</i>	<i>Business Premises</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1. Primary inspections:					
(a) As a result of notification	—	120	—	21	141
(b) Survey under the Act ...	—	—	—	19	19
(c) Otherwise ...	16	—	—	4	20
2. Re-inspections ...	30	631	—	118	779
Total properties inspected ...	46	751	—	162	959

Control of Rats in Sewers.—The systematic poisoning treatments of the public sewers continued during the year and the results obtained in the treatment of sewers have undoubtedly had a beneficial effect in reducing the amount of infestation on the surface. The result of the sewer maintenance treatment indicates that the problem has been reduced to reasonable proportions.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment

	Dec. 1961	Sept. 1962	April 1963	Oct. 1963
Number of manholes baited ...	123	120	122	161
Number of manholes showing partial take	9	3	9	7
Number of manholes showing complete take	2	3	10	0

4. Food Control.—

(a) **Unsound Food.**—The initial examination and testing of various foods, other than butchers' meat, before distribution to the public is undertaken by the manufacturers themselves and Local Authorities exercise little or no control until the foods reach the wholesale and retail channels. This calls for regular inspection of all types of food in shops, bakehouses, canteens and factories. Decisions on the fitness of various foods for human consumption have to be made week by week, and where foodstuffs are judged unfit for food traders surrender them for destruction. The following types of food were destroyed in the quantities stated during the year:—

Canned Meat	...	...	...	672 lbs.
Meat, Bacon, etc.	...	...	...	224 lbs.
Canned Fruit	...	...	...	1,189 lbs.
Fruit ... ..	...	...	...	168 lbs.
Canned Vegetables	...	...	...	90 lbs.
Soup ... ..	...	...	...	20 lbs.
Fish ... ..	...	...	...	118 lbs.
Canned Fish	...	...	...	26 lbs.
Jam ... ..	...	...	...	35 lbs.
Canned Milk	...	...	...	66 pints
Cream ... ..	...	...	...	79 lbs.
Frozen Food	...	...	...	507 lbs.
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	39 lbs.

(b) Systematic investigations were made in respect of eleven complaints concerning food and covered such items as:—dirty Booster Lollipop, Worms in Cod Fillet, defective tin of Corned Beef, Maggot-infested Bacon, foreign matter in Milk Bottle, dirty Milk Bottle, Mould in Eclair Cakes, Rodent Excreta in canned Apricot Halves, Mould on Fruit Fingers, and Mouldy Loaf of Bread. All cases were investigated to prevent a recurrence of the trouble and although no prosecutions were recommended, mitigating circumstances in the other cases led to the issue of serious warnings of more drastic action in the event of a repetition.

(c) **Food Premises.**—A high standard of food hygiene was maintained during the year in respect of the preparation, storage and sale of food, and it is gratifying to report generally compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Exceptions to the general rule necessitated the service of 24 notices, all of which were complied with by the end of the year. A total of 1,383 inspections were made in respect of 237 food premises, an increase of 2 on last year, excluding food vehicles.

The following table shows the various classifications of the retail trades:—

Greengrocer—Wholesale	1
Grocers	24
Grocer/Butcher	1
Greengrocers	8
Greengrocer/Butcher	1
Greengrocers/Fishmongers	2
Greengrocer—stores only	1
Grocery—stores only	1
Grocers/Greengrocers	3
Flour confectioners	8
Flour confectioners/Grocers	2
Mixed business	6
Chemists	10
Biscuit packing	1
Potato crisp manufacture	1
Bakehouses	4
Milk depots	4
Butchers/Food manufacturers	10
Butchers	7
Butchers/Fishmongers	2
Butcher/Fishmonger/Greengrocer	1
Grocers/Off-licences	4
Sweet confectioners	18
Ice Cream	1
Wines and Spirits (Off-licence)	5
Public Houses and Licensed Premises	20
Multi-department stores	6
Fishmonger	1
Fishmonger/Fish Frier	2
Fish Frier	2
Hotels/Hostels	4
Canteens—Schools	21
—Factories	18
—Building sites	1
Catering—Public Halls	15
—Snack Bars	5
—Cafes	4
—Cafe/Confectioner	1
—Cafe/Fish Frier	3
Community Centres	3
Food vehicles	97
Mineral Water Depot	1
Preparation rooms serving Food Vehicles	3

The inspection of food vehicles operating during normal trading hours was carried out and every vehicle was equipped with washing facilities and equipment. Difficulties in inspecting a minority of vehicles from other areas which enter the town for a few hours at night has arisen. There is a definite desire on the part of the genuine traders to provide and maintain satisfactory premises. It must now be accepted that the

mobile food vehicle or shop is a permanent feature of our present way of life, and the need for appropriate legislation to be introduced is now overdue.

There are 58 premises which are required to be registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The business carried on in these premises varies from the manufacture and sale of ice cream to the preparation of preserved foods and meat products, all of which are carried out in a satisfactory manner. The premises registered at the end of the year were as follows:—

Manufacture of ice cream	...	...	1
Sale of ice cream—prepacked	...	...	39
—open	...	...	2
—Vans	...	...	18
—Mobile Factories	...	...	8
—Vending machines	...	...	2
Number of inspections	...	...	83
Preparation of preserved food	...	...	22

Sampling of Ice Cream.—The results of the 58 bacteriological examinations of ice cream, set out below, are satisfactory with the exception of 5 which may be regarded as below standard:—

<i>Methylene Blue Reduction Test</i>				
	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
Local producers—open	10	—	—	—
External producers—open	22	1	1	1
Manufactured on vehicle	12	—	1	1
External producers—prepacked	14	—	—	—
2 Samples of Sterilising Water—negative.				

Examination of Milk Samples.—The following is a summary of the milk samples submitted for bacteriological and Phosphatase Examination during 1963:—

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Reduction Test</i>		<i>Phosphatase</i>		<i>Turbidity</i>	
	<i>S</i>	<i>Not S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Not S</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>—</i>
Pasteurised ...	19	—	19	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	—	—	—	—	12	—
Tuberculin Tested (Past.)	39	—	39	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (C.I.)	19	—	19	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Past.) (Hom.)	5	1	6	—	—	—

‘S’ denotes Satisfactory.

- Pet Animals Act, 1951.**—The premises and conduct of the businesses in respect of which two licences were issued at the beginning of the year were satisfactory.

6. **Storage of Petroleum Spirit.**—In the interest of public safety the department undertakes the supervision of installations for the storage of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures. The supervision of installations and testing of underground tanks necessitated 61 inspections in addition to the scrutiny of plans for new installations. The number of storage licences issued was 30 and the income from licence fees amounted to £34.10.0.

7. **Public Cleansing.**—

(a) **Refuse Collection.**—The collection of house refuse continued to give satisfaction during the year and a regular weekly collection was maintained. This was carried out by six teams operating six collection vehicles. A 50 cubic yard compression vehicle was brought into service operated by six collectors thus reducing the travelling time to the disposal site to two journeys per day. Two bulk loaders designed to handle mechanically the large $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic yard bulk containers form part of the fleet and one machine is fully employed on this work.

Trials were carried out with a collection vehicle designed to mechanically lift and empty standard dustbins. These were successful and subject to difficulties being overcome in connection with the trailer towing attachment one such vehicle will be brought into service.

The introduction of a modified pedestrian layout for the proposed Shire Lodge Estate, which would involve the carrying of dustbins in excess of 150 feet, brought about the adoption of a Pilot Scheme, involving some 1,000 houses, of the paper sack system of house refuse storage and collection for a trial period of 12 months. This will enable critical examination of the system and costs to be made.

Reference must again be made to the question of storage facilities for refuse in shops and offices which could develop into a serious one if future plans for such premises do not provide adequate accommodation for the temporary storage of refuse and salvage with satisfactory vehicle approach.

The operation of the bulk container hire service continued satisfactorily throughout the year producing an increase of £246. Each week 188 bulk containers were emptied from schools, flats, factories and business premises by a specially designed vehicle which handles the containers mechanically. Shop and trade refuse is removed once or twice per week and in some instances daily; there are 45 agreements, the income from which amounted to £1,345.

The number of new entrants to the service was 24 and 26 left during the year, the number of working days lost through sickness was 1,404—absenteeism 245—giving a total of 1,649 lost man days, an increase of 23 over last year.

(b) **Refuse Disposal.**—All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, utilising an International Drott fitted with a 4 in 1 shovel, and a Chase-side Mechanical Shovel. The construction of a high level access road last year proved its value during the winter when tipping operations continued without interruption. The quantity of house refuse disposed of in 1963 was 14,157 tons, (estimated by test weighings), together with 3,763 tons, (estimated), of trade refuse.

(c) **Salvage.**—Salvage recovery continued in an old farm building using a fixed box baling press. The method is slow and wasteful of manpower. No material increase in the output of this plant can be anticipated until the system is mechanised and a continuous process introduced. The old side loader collection vehicle used for salvage collection from shops was replaced with a vehicle designed for salvage by the Department. Negotiations continued for the acquisition of land, on which to construct a Salvage Depot and garage for the Health Department vehicles, without success.

The quota system restricting the quantities of salvage to be despatched to the Board Mills continued throughout the year. The salvage output did not reach these figures due to the occurrence of a fire which destroyed the baling shed and electric baler necessitating reconstruction of the building and installation of a new baler and the loss of several months' salvage. A new Salvage Scheme Bonus was introduced in February.

Salvage 1963

				<i>Material Weight</i>			<i>Income</i>		
				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qts.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mixed waste paper	...	...	...	91	0	0	705	5	2
Fibreboard	...	...	...	94	5	0	895	7	6
Newsprint	...	...	...	11	7	2	93	16	10
Rags and string	...	...	...	5	16	1	100	11	0
Total 1963				202	8	3	1,795	0	6
Total 1962				465	19	2	4,121	18	8
Decrease				263	10	3	2,326	18	2

(d) **Street Cleansing.**—The twelve shopping centres in the town were cleansed daily, including Sunday, throughout the year. A mechanical sweeper and a refuse collection vehicle are loaned to the Surveyor's Department to undertake the sweeping of the Market Square on Market days. A total of 85 litter bins are provided throughout the District, which are subject to gross ill-treatment, 45 were damaged or removed during the year and were replaced.

Seasonal operations of weed spraying and street watering were carried out during the year, the latter was done with the gully emptier and the former by means of a portable mechanical spray unit mounted on a vehicle.

The adoption of the pedestrian layout system for future housing estates will precipitate the review of the present policy of street cleansing with regard to future mechanisation with pavement sweepers referred to in last year's report. Extension of the New Town boundary may call for the establishment of sub-depots in each area from which the sweeper will operate.

The Department swept and emptied the gullies of the County and District roads throughout the year, in respect of which the following statistics are submitted:—

Mileage of streets cleansed	...	...	...	51.383 miles
Frequency of cleansing:				
Once daily ...	...	...	...	25%
Once weekly ...	...	...	...	50%
Twice weekly ...	...	...	...	25%
Number of gully cleansings	...	...	...	7,757

(e) **Public Conveniences.**—There are six male and six female public conveniences in the District, which are maintained by the Department, with a male and female convenience under construction in Gainsborough Road. Wilful damage and defacement of buildings and fittings continued throughout the year.

The conveniences are cleansed twice daily and once on Sundays. Full time attendance is provided at the Town Centre conveniences on Market days, i.e. Friday and Saturday. Provision has been made for further toilets to be provided in the North Lawn neighbourhood area. Previous reports have drawn attention to an increasing need for provision of conveniences on trunk roads for the use of vehicles' drivers and passengers of through transport. Proposals to construct the new Tunwell Loop and other major trunk roads require the consideration of providing this type of amenity within the next two years.

(f) **Staff.**—The year began with a full staff enabling consolidation of the progress made in 1962, however, increase in the growth of the town resulted in an increase in public health matters requiring attention. This necessitated a re-arrangement of duties towards the end of the year, each Inspector being allocated a district for which he is responsible. In this way it is hoped to build up a personal relationship between the public and the Department, and also delegating a sense of responsibility to the individual officers. The supervision of the cleansing services was treated similarly, the allocation of defined districts being placed under the Assistant Foremen. The effect of this action will enable the new areas of the town to be absorbed as they are completed merely by extending the present system.

It now seems inevitable that each year brings forth new legislation which entrusts new duties on the staff for the promotion of better health due to an improved environment. Next year two statutes will, in view of the far reaching nature of their requirements, call for special mention; The Shops Act and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

In October, Mr. Hick resigned, and the vacancy for an Assistant Public Health Inspector, which was advertised on the salary scales recommended by the National Council for Local Authorities, remained unfilled at the end of the year. This was a disappointing end to a year which started well and augured well for the future. This occurrence served to indicate how prone to disruption a small health staff is when confronted with an expanding District.

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	68	51	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	*46	237	—	—
TOTAL	114	288	1	—

* Building Sites

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	1	—	1	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	4	1	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel } Making, etc. ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	7	—	—	—	—	—

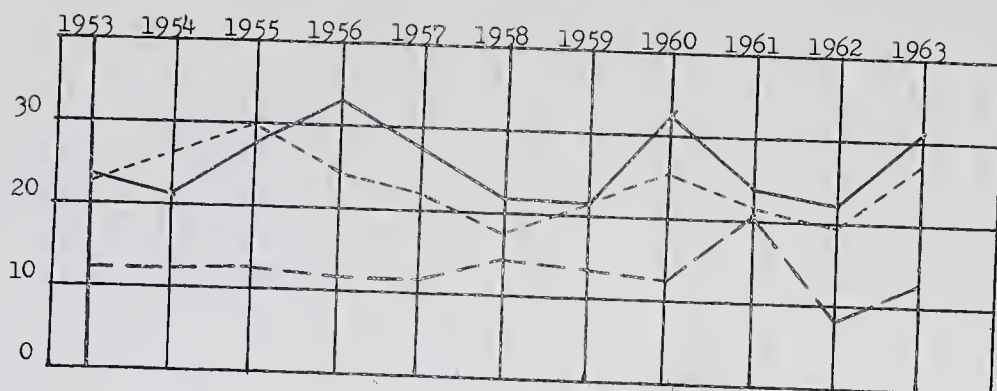
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KETTERING

Deposited Solids: Annual Means 1953 - 1963
expressed in tons/sq. mile/month.



Secondary Modern School. _____

Stanion Lane _____

Studfall Jnr. School _____

Measurement of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide.

S.L. = Site No. 1. 8 Stocks Lane.

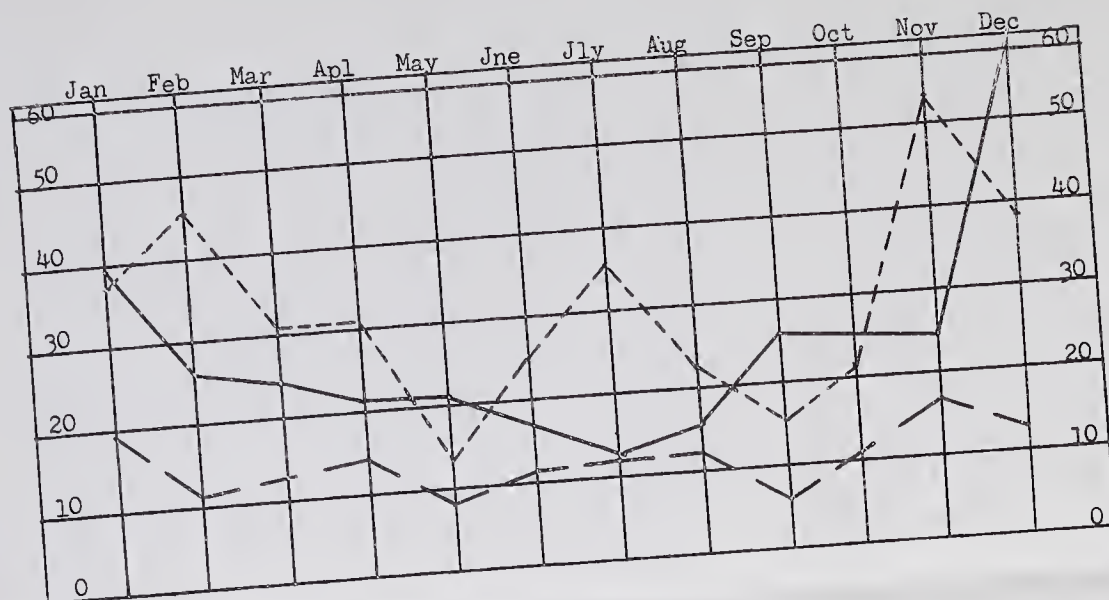
H.L. = Site No. 2. Hazel Leys Secondary Modern School.

Month		SMOKE	SULPHUR DIOXIDE	SM/SO ₂ = RATIO
January		111	59	1.88
February		128	48	2.67
March		89	51	1.75
April		75	97	0.77
May		29	25	1.16
June		31	41	0.76
July		27	17	1.59
August		37	39	0.95
September	SL	53	47	1.13
	HL	36.5	36.5	1.00
October	SL	66	60.5	1.09
	HL	49	36	1.36
November	SL	69	64	1.08
	HL	71	74	0.96
December	SL	104	154	0.68
	HL	107	159	0.67

Results expressed in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre.

Commenced September, 1963.

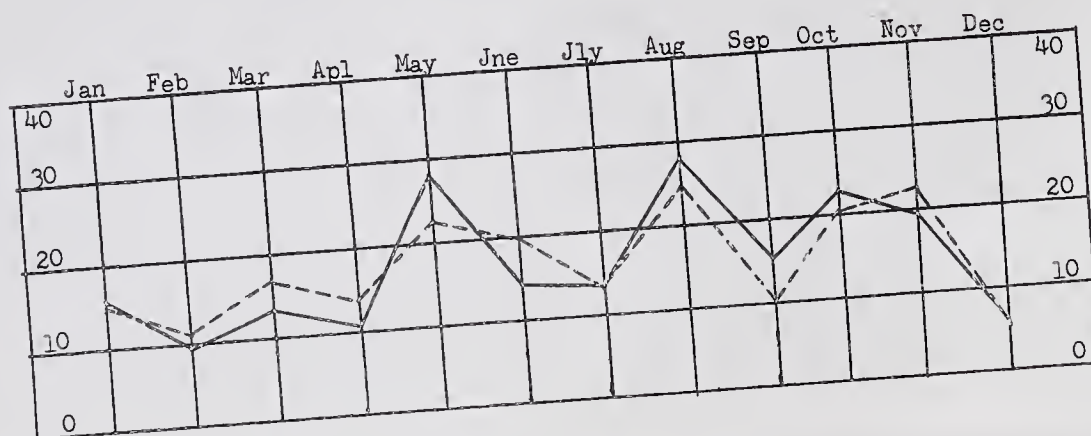
Standard deposit gauges - Graph of monthly figures
for 1963, expressed in tons per square mile.



Secondary Modern School.

Stanion Lane.

Studfall Jnr. School. _____

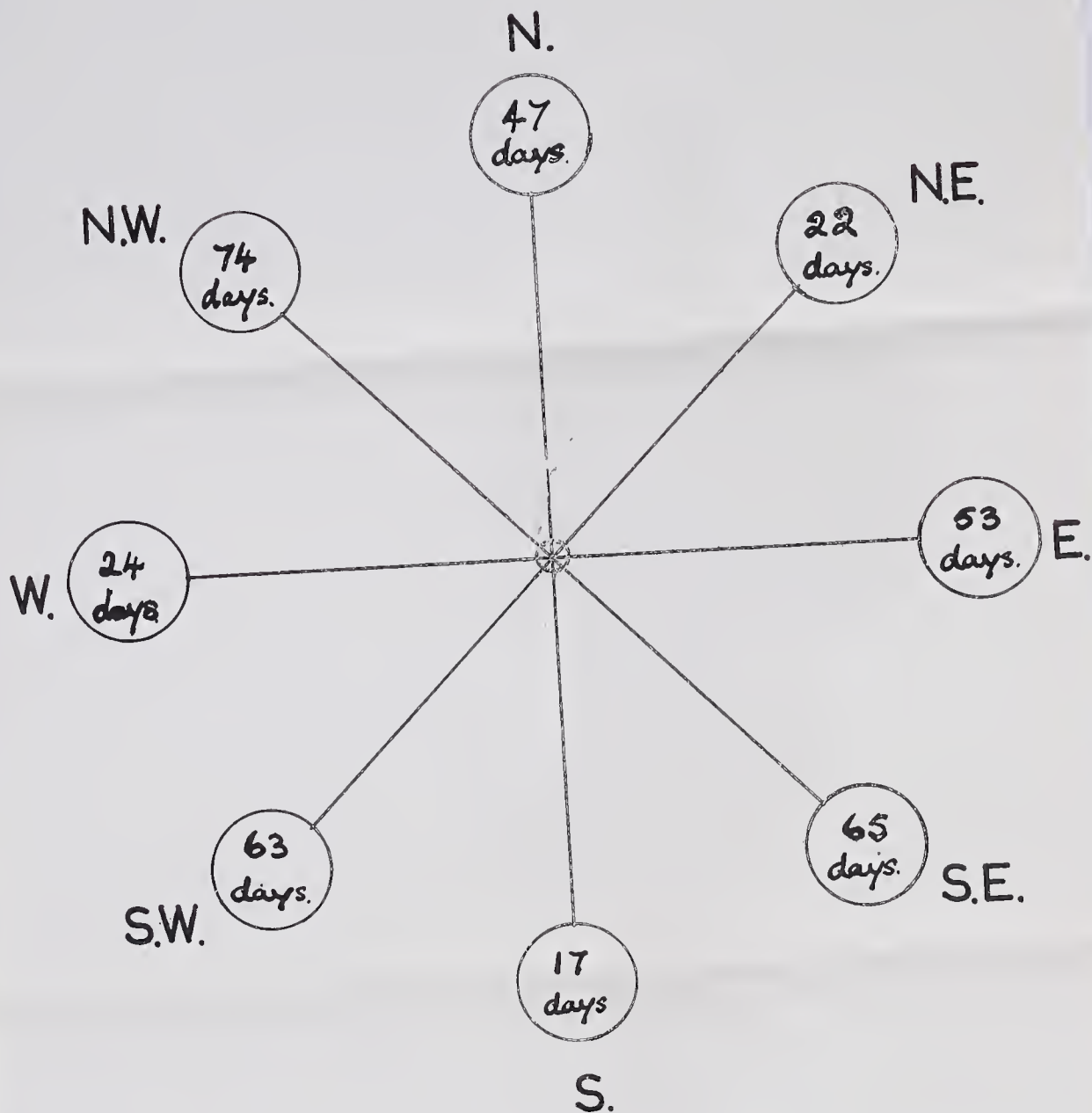


Larratt Road, Weldon.





The Garage, Weldon.



WIND DIRECTION - 1963



MAP SHOWING BUILT UP AREAS AND GAUGE SITES

-  Built-up areas prior to 1949
-  Areas developed by Local Authority since 1949
-  Areas developed by Corby Development Corporation since 1949
-  Private development since 1949

GAUGE SITES

- 3. Secondary Modern School
- 4. Stanion Lane
- 6. Studfall Junior School.

